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VOL. 25. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1871. NO. 19.

POLITICAL.

. Doolittle Nominated by the Democracy of Wisconsin for Governor.

doption of a New Departure Platform.

ech of Mr. DooMtle in Review of the Situation.

publican Senatorial Nominations in Ohio.

al Republican Feuds at New York and San Francisco.

ial Returns of the Result in Kentucky.

WISCONSIN STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 23.—The State Democratic Convention were at noon, and was called to order by Andrew Proudfit, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

A motion of George Hyer, Henry L. Palmer, of Waukesha, was elected temporary Chairman. In speech on taking the chair he said: "If there was a time when the Democracy ought to come together and consult and take action on the nominations to be made, the people of the State, that time is now. I have no doubt I know as well as I do, as one constantly associated with the principles of the Democratic party, as thoroughly posted as to the minds and convictions and purposes of the people of this State, as any gentleman on the ground, that you intend to make good nominations as will command the confidence of the people."

Mr. Proudfit, editor of the Hudson *Democrat*, Gen. R. B. Bolton, of ex-Judge County *Democrat*, and Col. Bingham, of Dane County *Democrat*, were elected temporary Secretaries.

Mr. Proudfit, in a speech by irrepressible Cone, who did not understand the ropes, it moved to appoint committees of seven on permanent organization and credentials, by the Chairman of the State Central Committee, and that the Secretaries of the Democratic press be appointed on the Committee on Resolutions.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. Proudfit moved if the gentleman could say whether Mr. Doolittle stood squarely on the platform.

Hon. Mallory stood that he could. [Applause.]

A poll of the delegates was then had, resulting as follows: Dewey, 4; Brock, 15; Vilas, 1; Doolittle, 1; scattering, 6.

Mr. Proudfit moved the nomination of Governor Dewey, the nomination was seconded.

Mr. Proudfit moved the appointment of a committee to wait on Mr. Doolittle and invite him in the room.

Hon. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

The Chairman announced John A. Rice as the nominee for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Proudfit moved the nomination be made unanimous.

Mr. Bingham, of Dane, seconded the motion.

Mr. Rice, of Grant, followed in a speech, in which he said: "I am a Democrat, and I am proud of the name. I am proud of the principles of the Democratic party. I am proud of the history of the Democratic party. I am proud of the men who have stood by the Democratic party in its darkest hours. I am proud of the men who have stood by the Democratic party in its darkest hours. I am proud of the men who have stood by the Democratic party in its darkest hours

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1871.

REPUBLICAN SOAP DOLLARS.

The Ohio Democracy are about 1,000 years behind the world. We have already discussed the financial resolution of their platform, and also the exposition of that platform by General Ewing, who claims a financial experience because his father was Secretary of the Treasury thirty years ago. But the Democratic newspapers of Ohio parties in claiming that the authority of the National Government is so great that it can take the property of the entire people without other compensation than the issue of an irredeemable promise to pay. This theory was elaborately presented by General Sam Cary, at a Democratic meeting at Columbus, and his speech is published in the Democratic press of Ohio with extravagant laudations. General Cary said:

"The basis on which the whole fabric of finance and trade rests is money. What is money? The term itself is derived from the Roman word *moneta*, a name of Juno, in whose temple at Rome the Romans first began to coin money. It is stamped metal, gold, silver, or copper, or both combined by public authority, and is the measure of commerce. Whatever is endowed by the proper authority with the power of performing, representing, measuring, commanding, and operating the functions of money is money, without reference to the material of which it is made. It is not endowed with these attributes of functions, it is not money. Gold or silver cannot be money any further than the authority of government may impress upon a given size, shape, and weight, and it may be stamped, it becomes money by the stamp of value. A piece of paper, properly stamped by the United States authority, is money, while bullion of gold and silver have an intrinsic value, because they can be converted into articles of utility and ornament; but, when coined and stamped, they become the representatives of value."

So long ago as the time of Henry VIII., in England, there was a supposed scarcity of "money," because those who had coin were hoarding it. The statesmen of that day met the difficulty by providing for the issuing of new shillings, each shilling to have half the silver of the old one, and the additional weight was made up of other metal. Every person surrendering an old shilling was to receive two for it; the new shillings of course were legal tender, and the statute imposed heavy penalties on all who refused to take them. The number of shillings in England was thereby doubled, but all at once it was found that it took two shillings to buy what one shilling bought before the adoption of the coin. After a long effort to make the base coin equal to the old standard shilling, the government abandoned that policy. That was some hundreds of years ago. The Democracy of Ohio now propose to resort to the same device. They insist that money does not depend on the value of the thing issued as such, but that the value is in the stamp imposed on it. General Cary says that a gold or silver spoon is not money, but when made into a certain size and weight it becomes "a legal representative of value." The gold or silver, whether in the shape of a spoon or coin, has exactly the same value: its value is not enlarged by stamping it, but depends upon the weight of pure metal it contains. All the stamping in the world will not give to the gold a value beyond what its actual weight represents, and this value it will retain whether in the shape of a spoon or as a lump of bullion. Let General Cary propose to the housekeepers of Ohio to give up their gold and silver spoons, and receive for them nickel or lead spoons, and he will readily discover that the metal, though unstamped, has a value in and of itself, as well as from a stamp. "The value of gold and silver remains fixed—it is subject to no rise or fall, having for many centuries suffered but little variation. How has it been with the paper stamped and issued as money?" the United States Secretary of the Treasury, in his special report published in the Democratic press of Ohio with extravagant laudations. General Cary said:

"The history of inflation in Ohio affords a striking illustration of the fact that the value of money depends upon the law. In 1862 the Legislature of Ohio, by general law, for subscribing to the securities of counties, cities or towns, the ownership of the State banks, and the sale of forfeited banking franchises.

There are four of the principal progressive steps proposed by the convention. The question of compulsory education is submitted to a direct vote of the people. If approved, this will be carried out, and in a very short time will come to be considered as an unusual proceeding.

The cities and towns of Nebraska have almost gone rather extensively in to the railroad aid business, and if the clause proposed is identical with that adopted in this State last year.

The individual liability of stockholders has always been the law in this State applying to all corporations; the proposition in Nebraska is to extend it only to banking corporations and associations.

The provision relating to liquor-selling is, perhaps, a wise one. If adopted, the Legislature will have to provide by general law that the people of all duly organized counties, or towns, may at any general election take the sense of the community for or against liquor-selling in such town for a given period; the popular vote to determine the prohibition or license of the traffic, and each town so fix its own rate of license. Nebraska has been a State but a short time; but so rapid has been her growth, and so varied her industrial institutions, that changes in the constitution are required to meet circumstances not foreseen a few years ago.

DEMOCRATIC RULE IN NEW YORK.

The tree is known by its fruits. The headquarters of the Democratic party is located in the city of New York. It has had absolute and unrestrained control of that mighty city for the last fifteen years, and for two years past it has controlled the Empire State through its overpowering majority in that city. The Democratic party has its own way without let or hindrance in the commercial metropolis of the American Union. The Democratic party makes loud professions of devotion to economy and retrenchment. It charges that the federal Government is extravagantly administered, and it demands control of it, in order to introduce reform and economy in public expenses. It does not, however, claim or pretend that it will administer the government of any other city of New York, or minister the fiscal affairs of the chief city of the republic. Now, let us see how that is done. The city of New York, in 1860, contained a population only 10 per cent less than it now has, according to the census of 1870. Let us commence with the year 1860, in which year the municipal expenses of the government of the city of New York were $26,901,507, and of the county, which covers the entire territory, $4,700,000—a total of $31,673,507. Let us embrace all the money obtained from taxation and loans. The following table exhibits the expenditures of each year for the ten past, obtained from taxes and loans:

EXPENDITURES OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, 1860 TO 1870.

Year.	City.	County.	Total.
1860	$26,901,507	$4,700,000	$31,673,507
1861	30,000,000	4,700,000	34,700,000
1862	31,772,000	7,500,000	39,272,000
1863	36,000,000	7,500,000	43,500,000
1864	36,000,000	7,500,000	43,500,000
1865	36,764,611	12,035,307	48,811,918
1866	36,000,000	12,035,307	48,035,307
1867	36,000,000	12,035,307	48,035,307
1868	36,000,000	13,344,000	49,344,000
1869	36,000,000	14,541,697	50,541,697
1870	36,000,000	14,541,697	50,541,697
1871 (about)	37,000,000	20,000,000	57,000,000
Total	$400,438,118	$130,397,308	$530,835,426

Last year the grand total of expenditures reached the gigantic total of *nearly one and a half millions of dollars*, or $1,500,000 in round numbers, which is more than one-third of the expenditures of the Federal Government, in the same year, for all purposes other than the payment of the principal of the debt.

The party that is now clutching at the reigns of the National Government is the party that manages affairs in the city of New York, is the party that has swollen the municipal expenses of a single city, since 1860, from 30 millions to upwards of 91 millions.

But what has become of the money? What has been done with thirty to forty millions of annual taxation and loans to to an equal amount? The debt of New York, last January, was 101 millions. The answer of Brick Pomeroy, who edits a leading Democratic paper in New York city, though we have published it already, is worth repeating:

"If you want to know what has become of the money of the people of New York city, look at New York.

"Look at the fine buildings and dollars in cash.

"And what have the people to show for it?

"A sewer-rent!

"An Astor-house club-house!

"And a Supreme Court-crowd by the Erie Railway, and Albany and Susquehanna Railroad!

"A palace for lying, slippery Dick Connolly, to cover his head with, and a few millions more for him to count quietly in $1,000—who is now a millionaire!

"A fortune of 10 millions for Peter Sharpe—a shyster, who never was worth a million before!

"A fortune of 10 millions for Peter Mosscrop—a shyster, who never was worth a million before!

"And for the people? Nothing!"

Now, let us see how the millions of dollars in cash

THE AFRICAN METHODISTS

Work of the Sixth Day's Session.

President Grant Indorsed and Renominated.

Educating the Ministry—Wilberforce College—Presentations.

MORNING SESSION.

The sixth day's session of the African Methodist Conference commenced at the Bethel Church yesterday morning, Bishop Quinn in the Chair.

The proceedings opened with religious exercises.

On motion, it was determined to hold a Children's session, commencing at the usual hour.

On motion, Messrs. Lewis, J. W. Brown, S. Hughes, and W. B. Hammond were elected to conference membership.

MINISTERIAL ANSWERS.

The Committee on "The Nature and Importance of an Educated Ministry," read in the following report:

Your committee appointed to report on the "Nature and Importance of an Educated Ministry," would respectfully report:

Whereas, The works of creation, in sea, and the earth, and the heavens, and the revelation of God in the Holy Scriptures, are the two great books from which the theory of the Christian age, and the ministry of the Word, are to be drawn; and whereas, the study of these books requires a mind disciplined by education; and whereas, the Holy Spirit calls for men to preach the Gospel, who are "workmen that need not be ashamed, rightly dividing the Word of Truth;" and whereas, the Church of God demands that her ministers shall be "apt to teach;" and whereas, the Church is the light of the world, and the salt of the earth, and the duty of the Church, as the light of the world, is to enlighten the world, and the duty of the salt of the earth is to season the earth, and whereas, the Church is the city set on a hill, which cannot be hid, and whereas, the duty of the Church, as the city set on a hill, is to be a guide to the world that the sinfulness of sin may be seen, and the way of salvation through Jesus Christ may be known, and whereas, the Church is the light of the world, and the salt of the earth, and the city set on a hill, by the preaching of the Word, and whereas, the preaching of the Word is the principal duty of the ministry of the Church, and whereas, the ministry of the Church is the principal means of enlightening the world, and whereas, the ministry of the Church is the principal means of seasoning the earth, and whereas, the ministry of the Church is the principal means of building up the Church, for these reasons, and for many others which might be given, we, your committee, would report that we consider the education of the ministry of the Church of God as one of the most important interests of the Church, and that it is the duty of the Church, as the light of the world, and the salt of the earth, and the city set on a hill, to educate her ministry, and that the Church of God, in this age of the world, should not be satisfied with a less number than 50,000 ministers, well educated

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

First Day of the Autumn Trotting Meeting at Dexter Park.

A Large Attendance and an Interesting Programme.

Sleepy Jake, Blackiron, and Lina the Winners of the Three Purses.

White Stockings vs. Stars—The Former Victorious by a Score of 7 to 2.

Race Between the Paris and Tyne Crews—Sudden Death of James Renforth.

THE TURF.

FIRST DAY OF THE SOUTH PARK RACES.

The second meeting of the Board and Proprietors of Dexter Park Trotting Association commenced this afternoon to that of an association composed of gentlemen of the highest social standing in the city, citizens of Chicago, who are actuated by all lovers of fine sports in just the thing needed to ride on Chicago's speeding youth in those respects, and to give to the city one of the finest racing matches equal to that the enjoys in every other branch of intellectual or physical, it is not proved. True, the time, one short in which to make the necessary arrangements and preparations, but it was determined to have a beginning, and, with this view, a premium list announced, and the ball set rolling up, and, in the short space of three weeks from the time the project was first broached to the inaugural meeting, which, from the present appearance, bids fair to be a success, has been begun under brilliant auspices. The heavy rain which fell during Tuesday night no doubt operated against the attendance of the present day, but, for all that, there were nearly 2,000 people present, and of these a goodly number were ladies, whose presence upon such occasions is always necessary, and in the long list of carriages, made the scene a gay and attractive one. Every hand seemed in attendance, and enlivened matters with sweet delicious selections of music. The rain of the morning even imparted a blessing, instead of a drawback, as it laid the dust and freshened the aspect of things, and it is to be hoped affected the condition of the track, rendering it, as it was, fast and smooth. The morning track, however, was somewhat heavy. The track is said to be one of the most perfect in the country, and, the time for calling up the horses for the first race, was appointed at half an hour, at the expiration of which the bell sounded for the

FIRST RACE,

which was for trotters of the three classes that, by the rules of the Association, are eligible to entry for all the purses, viz.: those that have never trotted for money, those that have trotted for purses of $500 or less, and those that have trotted for purses of $1,000 or less. The entries were eight in number, as follows: W. Jakeman's b m Sleepy Jake; Wm. Hoffman's b m Lina; Wm. Hoffman's b m Blackiron; Wm. Hoffman's b m Lady Fisher; Bellows & Co.'s b m Lizzie Bellows; Bellows & Co.'s g m Jim Bellows